DEAL ON TO SAVE HOOKER.

INDICATIONS THAT HE WILL NOT BE REMOVED.

The Senate Adopts a Resolution, in Which the Assembly Concurs, Giving the Judiciary Committee Until Wednesday Next to Determine Whether the Legislature Has Jurisdiction to Remove Hooker on the Charges Preferred

ALBANY, June 21 .- To-day's developments indicate that Supreme Court Justice Warren B. Hooker of Fredonia, Chautaugua county, who is a member of the Brooklyn Appellate Division of the Supreme Court at a salary of \$17,500 a year, will not be removed from the bench by the Legislature. That was the consensus of opinion expressed to-night in legislative circles by those on the inside, after the Legislature met at noon to consider the Hooker charges. As had been the case all winter with important legislation, there is apparently a deal on between certain Democratic and Republican legislators to prevent a twothirds vote in the Senate in favor of a resolution removing Justice Hooker.

Several prominent Republican members of the Legislature expect that all of the fourteen Democratic Senators will vote against removal.

It requires two-thirds, or 84 votes, in the Senate to adopt a removal resolution. There are thirty-six Republican Senators, but Senators Hill of Buffalo and Barnes of Rensselaer are in Europe. This leaves just the required numer of Republican votes to remove Justice Hooker. It is expected that Senators Elsberg, Fancher, Saxe and McEwan, Republicans, will vote against Justice Hooker's removal. Senator Fancher represents the district in which Gov. Higgins and Justice Hooker live and is intimately associated with Justice Hooker in

The impression prevailed to-night that both branches of the Legislature will adopt a resolution calling upon Justice Hooker to answer the charges,; that a joint legislative inquiry will be had, and that the question of removing Justice Hooker from office under Section 11 of Article VI. of the State Constitution will come to a vote in each house. Those in favor of Justice Hooker's removal believe that such a resolution will pass the Assembly, but will be defeated in the Senate. On the other hand Justice Hooker's friends are confident that a twothirds vote in favor of removal cannot be secured in either house

Senator Patrick H. McCarren, the Democratic leader of Brooklyn, openly opposes the removal of Justice Hooker on the charges presented, insisting that the Legislature has no jurisdiction to remove under Section 11 of Article VI., which, it is asserted, contemplates removal for physical or mental incapacity only. It is further asserted that a Supreme Court Justice should not be removed except for acts of commission or omission in the direct administration of his office, and that in that event he should be impeached under Section 13 of Article VI. of the State Constitu-

The Assembly adopted the report of the Judiciary Committee setting forth the causes for the removal of Justice Hooker. with the Dankirk post office rent increases omitted as a cause. It also adopted the resolution calling upon Justice Hooker to appear before the Legislature on Tuesday, June 27, to show cause why he should not be removed upon the charges specified, and also another resolution providing for the employment of counsel. These resolutions were sent to the Senate and referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. which reported this afternoon in favor of more time. It asked that the committee be given until Wednesday next to determine whether the Legislature had jurisdiction to remove Justice Hooker on the charges specified. The committee asked that the Legislature take a recess until Wednesday, June 28, at 3 P. M.

The Senate adopted a resolution to that effect, and to-night the Assembly concurred. It was the belief of many after that resolution had been adopted that when the Senate Judiciary Committee met next Tuesday it would adopt a report that the Legislature had no jurisdiction, but that belief is not shared by the Republican leaders.

The Legislature met at noon to-day and Gov. Higgins sent in the following special message.

Albany, June 21, 1905.

B. Hooker, one of the Justices of the Court of the State of New York, a mested a legislative inquiry as to let, and the Assembly having rescaid request to its Committee on, and testimony having been taken id committee, and a report having e by it; and, upon the recommendated committee contained in its said the Assembly having unanimously it proceedings be taken for the resaid Warren B. Hooker from the e of Justice of the Supreme Court, or directed its Committee on Judicing directions of the Assembly: and the respections and the respective of the Assembly: and the respective of the Assembly: and the respective of the Assembly: and the

matter in absystance, and I deeming the occasion an extraordinary one, have convened
the Legislature in extraordinary session;
Now, therefore, in accordance with the
provisions of Section 4 of Article IV, of the
Constitution, I do hereby recommend for
your consideration at this extraordinary
session, the conduct of said Warren B. Hooker
and the question of his removal from the
office of Justice of the Supreme Court.
FRANK W. HIGGINS.

Chairman Fish of the Assembly Judiciary Committee handed in the report of his committee, and following this came resolutions necessary to proceed with the trial. Everything appeared to be harmonious, but there was an undercurrent which showed that the friends of Justice Hooker had been work. But not until the resolution in-oduced by Assemblyman Mead (Rep., Albany), calling for the employment of counsel and inviting the Jamestown, New York State, Brooklyn and New York city bar associations to be represented at the trial, was there an outward sign of the deal that had been entered into. It was done very admitter very adroith

To remove the stain from the Republicans or what was to be done, Assemblyman uller (Dem., Kings) moved to amend by striking out the invitation to the bar ations. This provoked quite a de-The most forcible argument against the amendment was made by Assemblyman Merritt (Rep., St. Lawrence). Majority Leader Rogers, who has shown that he is a Hooker adherent on more than one oc-casion, pleaded that the bar associations should not be permitted to be represented, "because they might put in a bill of ex-

penses."
"I don't care what the expense is." Mr.
Merritt replied. "We want to get at the
truth of this matter. The judiciary of the
State of New York is under suspicion by
reason of this thing. Now, let us get at
the bottom of this matter. I want to know,
the people want to know, and we all, I suppose, want to know, what is behind these
charges. Sping everythody, saydy have ges. Bring everybody, anybody, here can tell us, who can present to us matthat pertain to this case. If there is day: fair ters that pertain to this case. another bar association in addition to those named in the resolution who can furnish anything, let that association be brought here. The matter of expense should not enter into this. I don't care what it costs;

For the I want to know the truth about these charges

and what there is in them."

Minority Leader Palmer argued that the ciations should be represented and that as highly important that they should be. He said that these associations had preferred the charges, they had furnished the evidence and they should be present to substantiate them, if necessary. He pointed out that Justice Hooker had never gone under



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oath, but this time he will, and if he should deny the charges it is important that some one who can furnish the necessary testi-mony should be present in an official capac-ity.

Assemblyman Fuller's amendment prevailed by a rising vote of 62 to 21, the roll not being called, in order to permit those who took part in this farce to escape going on record.

Then to further the scheme to have the charges fall flat, Assemblyman Tompkins (Tammany) moved to amend by striking out the provision authorizing the Legisla-

out the provision authorizing the Legislature to employ counsel.

Assemblyman Cooke (Dem., Albany) administered a stinging rebuke to this attempt, and Mr. Tompkins withdrew his amendment. But the damage had already been done. No one to substantiate the charges would be a good excuse for failing to vote for removal.

Assemblyman Palmer jumped to his feet as the vote on the resolution was being taken and said: "You have eliminated one of the principal charges, and now you have excluded those who know most about them, and you had better finish the rest of it up in a hurry."

The report of the causes was adopted by the Assembly by a vote of 100 to 4, those voting no being: Assemblyman Rigby of Westchester, Hartman of New York, Francisco of Brooklyn and Thompson of Niagara, all Republicans. One of the causes, the Dunkirk post office rent increases, was voted down.

The resolution calling upon Justice Hooker to appear before the Legislature on Tuesday, June 27, to show cause why he should not be removed, was adopted by a vote of 98 to 2. Rigby and Hartman still voting in the negative.

Both houses adopted a concurrent reso-

98 to 2, Rigby and Hartman still voting in the negative.

Both houses adopted a concurrent resolution providing for a committee, composed of the president pro tem of the Senate, the majority and minority leaders of the Assembly and the judiciary committees of the two houses, to adopt a plan of procedure and to lay down rules of practise, the committee to formulate its report during the recess.

The Assembly adjourned amid the indignation of many members. Although

dignation of many members. Although the hour for convening after the recess had been fixed for 8 o'clock when that hour came there was not more than a handful of members present. The majority of the members had not supposed that the As-sembly would be prompt in convening. members had not supposed that the Assembly would be prompt in convening, as it never is. But at 80'clock the Assembly had adopted the Senate Judiciary Committee's resolution and had adjourned, just as members who would have voted against the resolution were entering the chamber. Several members tried to be recorded as having voted against the resolution, but as no rollcall had been had they could not have their wish gratified.

Assemblyman Francisco said he didn't see any use in waiting for the Senate Judiciary Committee to act on the report. He added:

"I ain't kicking, I'll stay here until next January for Judge Hooker. I'm for Judge Hooker all the time." As the Assembly adjourned until next Wednesday at 3 o'clock one of Judge Hooker's friends said:

Hooker's friends said:

"We'll adjourn next Wednesday until
Dec. 31 at 11:59 P. M."

After the Assembly had adopted the
Hooker charges and resolutions reported
from the Judiciary Committee a recess
was taken until 8 o'clock to permit the
Senate to act. When the charges and resolutions were received in the Senate they lutions were received in the Senate they were promptly referred to the Judiciary Committee. Then an hour's recess was taken to permit the committee to make a taken to permit the committee to make a tentative report. Before the recess was taken, however, Senator Brackett, who had been in consultation frequently during the afternoon with Lewis E. Carr. one of Justice Hooker's attorneys, suggested that the Judiciary Committee might need two weeks to determine whether the Legislature had any jurisdiction under Section 11 of Article VI. of the Constitution to consider the charges as presented against Justice Hooker. This statement caused much commotion, which was allayed only when the committee after an hour's session merely asked until next Wednesday to

consider this question. consider this question.

The session of the Senate Judiciary Committee lasted an hour and a half. Senator Grady offered a resolution asking the Legis. Grady offered a resolution asking the Legislature to give the committee until next Wednesday to pass upon the question of jurisdiction. After much discussion this resolution was adopted by a vote of 7 to 6. Senators Brackett, Davis, Elsberg and Lewis (Republicans) and Senators McCarren, Marks and Grady (Democrats) voting for it, and Senator Armstrong, Allds. Cobb, Page, Raines and Warnick (Republicans) against it.

(Republicans) against it.
When the committee reported the reso lution to the Senate, a three hours debate followed. Senators Raines, Malby and Page thought the Legislature should go ahead at once and that the question of jurisdiction should not be determined until it had been raised.

Senators Brackett, Elsberg, Marks, Grady and McCarren urged that the question of jurisdiction should be settled first.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 24 to 19. Those voting no were all Republicans. The thirteen Democrats present voted for the resolution, with eleven Republicans, Senator Foley being the Democratic lution to the Senate, a three hours debate

icans, Senator Foley being the Democratic After the vote was announced, at 60 clock. the Senate took a recess until 8 o'clock to await the action of the Assembly upon the resolution. After the resolution had been adopted in the lower House, both houses adjourned until next Wednesday afternoon

causes upon which Justice Hooker is to be tried were prepared by Chairman Fish of the Assembly Judiciary Committee and Henry B. Coman, attorney for the committee. T ey recite the well known

The Weather.

The temperature rose slightly on the middle Atlantic coast yesterday, and continued to fall in the Lake regions and Ohio and Tennessee valleys. It was below the normal for the season in those

An area of high pressure moving down from the Northwest, central over Montana, has dropped the temperature in the northern Rocky Mountain region and from the upper Missouri Valley southward to Texas. East of the Mississippi the pressure was lov

yesterday, with its center over the lower Lakes, accompanied by rain in the lower Lake regions. New York and New England, Light rain fell in the Missouri Valley, eastern Texas and the Tennessee Valley.

In this city the day was cloudy, with heavy show

rs in the afternoon; wind, fresh easterly; average humidity, 89 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 29.98 3 P. M., 29.83 The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed

table: table: 1905, 1904, 9 A. M. 64° 63° 6 P. M. 12 M. 65° 68° 0 P. M. 3 P. M. 64° 71° 12 Mid. . . . Highest temperature, 65°, at 6 P. M.

WASHINGTON PORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW For eastern New York, occasional showers to to-morrow and cooler in the interior; light to fresh southwest to northwest winds. For Delaware and New Jersey, showers to day

to-morrow; light variable winds becoming northwest.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland, occasional showers to day: fair to morrow; light variable winds becoming northwest.

For eastern Pennsylvania, occasional showers

to day; fair and cooler to morrow; light to fresh southwest to northwest winds. For New England, showers to day; fair to mor-

charges made against Hooker by the Jamestown Bar Association. In a general way they say that Justice Hooker, prior to Nov. 10, 1898, while a Representative of the State of New York in Congress, and since Nov. 10, 1898, while a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, has been wilfully guilty of corrupt, unlawful and immoral acts, which have tended to bring and have brought the office of Justice of the Supreme Court and the administration of justice into contempt, and which show of justice into contempt, and which show the personal unfitness of Justice Hocker to hold and occupy the office of Justice of

STATE WATER COMMISSION.

Gov. Higgins Sends to the Senate His Recess Appointments.

ALBANY, June 21 .- Gov. Higgins sent to the Senate to-day his recess appointments of members of the State Water Commission and that of George W. Aldridge as a member of the State Railroad Commission. The Governor designated Henry H. Persons of Erie as president of the State Water Commission. Mr. Aldridge's nomination was re-ferred to the Railroad Committee and the

other nominations to the Finance Committee, after Minority Leader Grady called atten-tion to the fact that the Governor's appointments to the State commissions were pal pably partizan. For some reason or other the Governor did not send in the nominations of members of the State Lighting Commis-

Lafayette B. Gleason Elected Clerk of the Senate.

ALBANY, June 21 .- The Senate to-day slected Lafayette B. Gleason of Delhi, Delaware county, as clerk, to succeed James S. Whipple of Salamanoa, who resigned in order to accept the office of State Forest. Fish and Game Commissioner. It was the intention of the Republican Senators the intention of the Republican Senators to hold a caucus and name Mr. Gleason, but Senators Grady and McCarren, on behalf of the Democrats, suggested that a caucus would be unnecessary, as there would be no opposition to Mr. Gleason's election. After Senator Grady paid a tribute to Mr. Gleason's years of service behind the desk he was elected unanimously, and was sworn in by Lieut.-Gov. Bruce, while the Senators applauded.

Friday. ALBANY, June 21.-The new State Gas Commission will meet here to organize on Friday. The commission is composed of James R. Sheffield of New York, Judge L. L. Shedden of Plattsburg and former Attorney-General John C. Davies of Camden, Oneida county.

State Gas Commission to Organize on

TROLLEY CARS NIP WAGON. Wagon a Wreck and Driver's Skull Frac-

tured-Cars Stove In and Woman Cut. An American Express wagon drawn by two horses was crushed between an east and a west bound 138th street crosstown car yesterday afternoon at Fourth avenue. On the wagon were Theodore Clarkson and Michael McDonald, employees of the express company. Clarkson was driving across the tracks when an eastbound car

across the tracks when an eastbound car hit the wagon and turned it around so that the westbound car crushed it.

Clarkson and McDonald were thrown out in the wreckage of the wagon and McDonald's nose was cut off as clean as if it had been done with a knife. Clarkson was only bruised, but it is believed that McDonald has a fracture of the skull. He was taken to Lincoln Hospital. His condition is serious. dition is serious.

The sides of both cars were stove in and

the passengers were shaken u Nellie Folz of 2478 Eighth avenue ting in the eastbound car with her right elbow resting on the sill of an open window Her elbow was sprained and she was cut by flying glass. After she was attended by an ambulance surgeon she went home.

Passengers Thought It Was a Collision -Several Hurt in Rush for Door.

PANICWHEN THE FUSE BLEW OUT

A Brighton Beach elevated train, bound for the Sheepshead Bay racetrack, which left the Manhattan end of the Bridge shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon had just gone down the incline at St. Mark's ue near Franklin avenue when the fuse on the third car blew out. The train | mitted them at once to Washington. stopped so suddenly that the passengers were hurled from their seats. Fearing that a collision had occurred they picked themselves up and many rushed for the door, knocking down two

women. So great was the jam that one man was driven through a glass panel in the door. He was cut rather severely. Two brothers named Morales of The Bronx were injured. Four other passengers sus-tained slight injuries.

Soon after the train stopped the flooring of the damaged car caught fire, but the blaze was soon put out.

DAMAGING FLOOD AT ITHACA. Five Bridges, Thousands of Feet of Lumber and Two Houses Swept Away.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 21.—One of the worst floods in the history of the city came down from the hills this afternoon, sweeping bridges, buildings and trees before it. The damage is estimated at close to \$100,000. Heavy rain fell for hours in the country to the southeast of Ithaca and Six Mile to the southeast of Ithaca and Six Mile Creek, which runs through the center of the town, became a roaring torrent. bridges were carried out along the course of the stream, thousands of feet of lumber were swept away from the yards of Driscoll Bros., and two houses and a shop belong-ing to L. D. Crance were borne out into Cayuga Lake by the flood. No lives were although many persons had narrow escapes.

FIRE EMPTIES SWEATSHOPS And Sends the Progressive Brothers of

Nisbeth Scurrying. Fifty Progressive Brothers of Nisbeth were listening to a talk by Rabbi Smelki on the second floor of the building at 47 and 49 Pike street yesterday afternoon when a candle was upset and fired some draperies. candle was upset and fired some draperies.
The brothers ran for the street, crying an alarm which reached the six other floors of the building, all used as sweatshops.
There was a great rush of 700 garment workers down the stairs, and Policemen Klen and Flynn called the reserves from the Madison street station. The fire escapes were chock full for five minutes, but the fire was soon put out and probability. was soon put out and nobody

was hurt. Entertainment at the Navy Yard.

Admiral Cognian, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is going to have two tugs at the foot of Fast Twenty-fourth street to-night to carry those holding rerved tickets to the entertainment at the served tickels to the entertainment at the navy yard for the benefit of the Navy Relief Society, an organization which looks out for the widows and orphans of jackles. Mrs. R. D. Hitchcock, a lecturer, and the widow of a naval officer, is to give an illustration of the state of trated talk. She said last night that she hoped only the holders of reserved seats would show up to board the two tugs, as the tugs could not accom modate other ticket

TEN DAYS change from coffee to POSTUM has done much for MANY

It may do much for YOU, "There's a reason."

For comfort and elegance the

KNOX

Declares That Asphalt Lawyer Drew a State Department Protocol and Cites Two Documents Bearing on Mr. Loomis's Ventures for Fortune in Venezuela.

In a statement concerning his dismissal from the diplomatio service of the United States Herbert W. Bowen, lately Minister of the United States to Venezuela, intimates that the alleged nortcomings of his predecessor at Caracas, First Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Loomis, were covered up or ignored by the State Department, and that shortly after he transmitted the information concerning Loomis's conduct in office to Washington an offer was made to him of a post that was intended as his stepping stone to an Ambassadorship. Mr. Bowen says he regarded the offer as a bribe to drop the Loomis matter and due to Loomis's agency, but he says he declined it, personally advantageous as it was to him, because he thought that his duty to the United States demanded that he should remain longer in Venezuela.

Concerning the "protocol" cabled by Mr. Loomis for the settlement of the claims of creditor nations against Venezuela by arbitration, Mr. Bowen says that although Secretary Hay had previously cabled that would cover all those claims it in fact was confined merely to the claim of the Bermudez Asphalt Company, and that in Caracas the protocol was attributed to the lawyer of the asphalt company. "He, in fact, did draw it up," says Mr.

THE ASPERSIONS ON LOOMIS. Mr. Bowen says that when he first went to Venezuela in 1900 many rumors were current affecting the honor and integrity of his predecessor, but that he did not have time to investigate them then because of the difficulties in which Venezuela became involved with France, Germany, the United States and other countries. When these difficulties had passed reports of the alleged corrupt conduct of Mr. Loomis while repre-

corrupt conduct of Mr. Looms while representing this country at Caracas again pervaded the diplomatic circles there. The statement then goes on:

Mr. Loomis, while Minister, was reported to have used his public position to fill his private purse by obtaining interests in concessions and in various claims against the Venezuelan Government. He was commonly thought also to have been in the pay venezuelan Government. He was commonly thought also to have been in the pay of the Bermudez Asphalt Company and to have made use of his own official position to give color to the belief that the United States Government was especially favorable to the side of that company in its controversy with the Venezuelan authorities. I had no with the Venezuelan authorities. I had no means of refuting these scandalous state-ments. Their substantial truth was as-sumed by my diplomatic colleagues as well as by the general public at Caracas.

DOCUMENTS THAT PAINED MR. HAY. This was the situation in Caracas when in February, 1904, while rearranging the archives of our legation, I found among them a number of documents left by my predecessor. They were in no way marked private or personal, and were presumably legation papers. These documents bore on the character and conduct of Mr. Loomis while Minister to Veneucla, and Litense. not better express my own feelings in re-gard to their contents than in the words of the Secretary of State, who, in his letter acknowledging their receipt, said: "I have acknowledging their receipt, said: I have been greatly surprised and pained in read-ing the documents you sent me." About three weeks later the Secretary wrote me: "I think your responsibility in the case was scharged when you brought the matter to my attention.

I made no charges against Mr. Loomis, but simply transmitted the documents to the Secretary of State as my superior offi-cer. This I felt in duty bound to do. The cuments themselves, however, tuted very grave charges against the pro-priety of Mr. Loomis's conduct and even impeached his official integrity. I include some of them later. After the dis-covery of these documents I was even more covery of these documents I was even more helpless than before to refute the scandalous reports concerning Mr. Loomis, though I had reasonable grounds for hoping that, if any effective means of doing so were available, they would be communicated to me after I had sent to Washington the documents referred to, which seemed to me to furnish a tangible basis for the reports. But I never received any further instruc-tions or information in regard to them.

ASPHALT PROTOCOL. By Jan. 7, 1905, I had been so fortunate as to secure from the Venezuelan Government the authority to send this cablegram to the Secretary of State at Washington: President Castro, in order to settle pending uestions, will fix at 5,000,000 bolivars the nnual sum to be paid to the allied and peace questions, will fix at 5,000,000 bolivars the annual sum to be paid to the allied and peace Powers from the customs revenues, and when they are fully paid he will continue to pay that sum to the German and British bondholders. Furthermore, he will agree to make an arbitration treaty with the United States for the settlement of all questions which, having a diplomatic character, cannot be settled by mutual consent. In other words, he is willing to submit the asphalt case and our other cases to arbitration and to make provision for future arbitrations. I asked to have it added that he would submit to arbitration the unsettled claims of all the other Powers. He will do that, I think, when he sees that the American Government insists, and I carnestly hope it will insist. If our sister American republics will make treaties to submit to arbitration disputed claims the Monroe Doctrine will not be likely to be attacked. I advise that you accept the 5,000,000 offer, that you insist that a protocol be signed at once submitting our own questions and the disputed claims of other nations to arbitration, without delay, and that then a permanent treaty of arbitration of claims be made that will be satisfactory to all Venezuelan creditors."

On Jan. 10, 1905, Secretary Hay answered

On Jan. 10, 1905, Secretary Hay answered The President approves acceptance of 5,000,000 bolivars annually to be paid to all creditor Powers from customs revenues, provided said Powers assent. The President provided said Fowers assent. The President could not interfere in any way in relation to German and British bondholders, that being a question in which this Government is not concerned. The President approves the suggestion of an arbitration treaty with the United States for settlement of all questions which, being of a diplomatic character, cannot be settled by mutual consent; also of the provision to settle by arbitration unsettled claims of all the Powers, except contractual claims and bonds held by citizens of other Governments. The Department will cable you bases of protocol for arbitration of all disputed claims of the United States and other nations, except bonds and all other claims of a contractual nature. The Department will take under advisement the question of a permanent treaty of arbitration.

The two countries were therefore prac-The two countries were therefore practically agreed on the terms of a general settlement of all disputes, and I awaited the promised protocol. When it came in a cable signed by Mr. Loomis it covered only the asphalt case. President Castro indignantly refused to accept it. I cabled to the Secretary of State's office:

The Venezuelan Government was accounted.

The Venezuelan Government was astounded to receive the protocol about the Bermudez case after being assured, in conformity with your cablegram, that you would send bases of protocol for arbitration of all disputed claims. The Minister of Foreign Affairs says he sent the correspondence as to the matter to Washington by the last mail. The Venezuelan

Government evidently thinks your said cable-gram was an invention of mine. BOWEN CONSIDERED PROMOTION OFFER A

BRIBE. After asserting that the protocol as sent was drawn by the lawyer of the asphalt company, Mr. Bowen continues:

is unsurpassed. All the correct and distinct shapes, bands and braids in straw hats and Panamas.

Agencies in all the principal cities in the world.

BOWEN TELLS HIS SIDE OF IT.

BOWEN TELLS HIS SIDE OF IT.

PROMOTION OFFERED AS BRIBE TO SILENCE HIM.

BIANT OF MEMORY OF The Company of the lawy as Minister to Venezuela had been honor-

The statement that I attempted to steal or otherwise improperly procure informa-tion is unwarranted. I made use of confidential agents only, and of our consular offices in Venezuela. The State Department on at least two occasions provided me with money to procure secret information.

DOES NOT REGARD LOOMIS AS HONEST.

I am perfectly aware that Mr. Loomis knows that I do not regard him as honest, and that I believe his influence as acting head of the Department has been used to remove me from the diplomatic service. I know that an effort has been made to show that I was in some way an instigator of I know that an effort has been made to show that I was in some way an instigator of false aspersions against the character and conduct of Mr. Loomis, when the fact was that Mr. Loomis's name was not likely to be heard in Caracas without some mention of his alleged bad character. While the recent inquiry was going on in Washington I received a letter from Capt. Parker, our Military Attache at Caracas, dated May 13, 1905, saying: "I see Loomis has denied everything. I lunched with Mr. Wallace the other day and he told me that Loomis, himself, and a third party, whose name I have forgotten, were in together on the purchase of the Mercado claim, and that everybody knew it."

purchase of the Mercado claim, and that everybody knew it."

I am neither responsible for Mr. Loomis's unsavory reputation in Caracas nor for the circulation of scandalous reports about him. He established his reputation himself while living there as American Minister from 1897 to April, 1901, and the statements charging him with dishonest and dishonorable conduct were made with such detail of circumstances that mere denial by me was useless. What was needed was not their denial, but their disproof. I admit that after I found, in February, 1904, in the legation archives the documents that I transmitted to the State Department in Washington I believed Mr. Loomis to be a dishonest man. I admit that after I received no explanation of these docureceived no explanation of these docu-ments, and no further investigation was made, though I reported the scandal to be still current in Caracas and most em-barrassing to the interests of the United States, my belief in Mr. Loomis's dishonesty was not diminished. was not diminished.

MINISTER'S INTEREST IN MERCADO CLAIM. The Mercado claim, in which Mr. Loomis was financially interested, was against the Venezuelan Government. Mr. Bowen says he found in the legation archives in February, 1904, this letter, which he for-warded to the State Department, the italies being his:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, CARACAS, Aug. 25, 1900. LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

W. W. Russell:
DEAR Sta: In reference to the portion of
Mr. Mercado's claim which I bought, I want
to state that the only terms of settlement
which I will accept other than a full cash
payment of about 30,400 bolivars in gold,
are the following: I will accept 20,000 bolivvars in gold and 10,400 bolivars in sait bonds
at the rate of 82 per cent, or 5 per cent, below
the quoted market rate, provided it does not
go below 80 per cent. Very truly,
If the matter is settled, please deposit the
cash and bonds to my credit with H. L. Boulton & Co.
I received for Mr. F. B. Loomis the amount
of 20,000 bolivars in cash and 12,000 bonds of
the sait, amount which I have this day delivered to Mr. W. W. Russell.
CARACAS, Sept. 27, 1900. A. F. JAUREETT.
PROFITS OF ONE-SEVENTH OF TEN MILLIONS.

PROFITS OF ONE-SEVENTH OF TEN MILLIONS. Still another letter was from Charles R.

Mayers:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
CARACAS, Venezuela, July 3, 1900.

Francis B. Loomis, I nited States Legation,
Caracas, Venezuela.

DEAR Sin: In consideration of the services
rendered by you to me and my associates
in the matter of securing the contract for
furnishing the Government of Venezuela
with a lean to refund or convert certain of
its standing debts, I beg leave to assure you
that it is agreed and understood by me and
my associates that you are to receive oneseventh of the gross profits, when the contract
is fully complied with and the deal consummated, which may be reslized by us on this
transaction as a whole and on all of its parts
and phases, said profits at this time being
estimated at about \$10,000,000. It is further
understood and desired by us that you shall
continue to render us all the assistance you
properly can while in Caracas till the transaction is brought to a conclusion and the loan
duly ratified and issued. It is also understood that you will have ageneral supervision
in Caracas of any publication we may deem
it necessary to have in connection with the
proposed bond issue.

"Mr. Loomis explains," continues Mr.

"Mr. Loomis explains," continues Mr. Bowen, "that if this contract, which was to give him a million and a quarter, had gone through he intended to resign."
In conclusion Mr. Bowen says: "The conduct of the man who as American Minconduct of the man who as American Min-ister was willing to participate in such trans-actions as the foregoing is considered by his official superior as merely 'indiscreet' and he is retained in the public service. "My personal fate and fortune are of slight interest to the public. But it does concern the whole country that its diplomatic representatives abroad should be men of clean character and unsullied reputation, and every American citizen should be especially concerned when a man who, as Minister to a foreign State, has been the cause of grave scandals affecting his personal integrity and the honor of his Government is promoted to the high office of First Assistant Secretary of State and controls important negotiations with the very Government at whose capital he caused the scandals and gained a tainted reputation."

Mr. Bowen said in conversation that he

thought when he was summoned to Washington that he was being called to answer charges that he had provoked the scandal by giving information concerning it to news-

paper correspondents:

"Accordingly," he said, "I left Caracas
the very day I was summoned, instead of
remaining two weeks longer, as I was at
liberty to do. Had I known I would be
called upon to prove the accusations that were being openly made against Mr. Loomis in Venezuela, I would have used that time very profitably in collecting evidence.

"Secretary Taft, in conducting the hearing, acted not only as the trial judge, but as counsel for Mr. Loomis. When I saw here things were going I cross-gramined how things were going I cross-examined the witnesses myself, and to my questions alone was due the rebuke administered to

"When I saw that I was to be called upon to act as prosecutor I asked that a commis-sion be sent to Venezuela to secure full information concerning the case there. This the President would not allow." Mr. Bowen said that he has no plans for the future. He will leave soon for his counme at Woodstock, Conn., where he will spend the summer.

BOWEN'S ATTACK ON LOOMIS. Why the Protocol Sent to Bowen Was

Limited to Asphalt Company's Claim. WASHINGTON, June 21.-Government officers here are not inclined to attach much importance to Mr. Bowen's allegations concerning the "protocol" sent him by Mr. Loomis, although it was admitted to-night by a high officer that what Mr. Bowen says

with reference to the "protocol" is partially true, but that the whole transaction is a matter of record and thoroughly proper. It was explained that John Bassett Moor of New York, attorney for the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company, was called in by the State Department to dis NOW IS THE TIME

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Mail Orders Filled. Send for Catalogue. cuss the "protocol" which was about to be sent to Mr. Bowen, with instructions that he present it to the Venezuelan Gov-ernment. Inasmuch as the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company was the concern which the State Department was aiming to protect and provide for, it is contended that it was deemed perfectly proper and very advisable that a repre-sentative of the company be consulted. Regarding the statement by Mr. Bowen concerning the limitation of the terms of

the protocol to the claim of the asphal company only, it was authoritatively said to-night that this limitation was placed in effect after a conference between Secretary effect after a conference between Secretary Hay and Judge Penfield, the State Department's law officer. This is shown also by Secretary Taft's review of Mr. Bowen's charge against Mr. Loomis.

These two decided that it would be better to exclude all other claims from arbitration and make an effort to gain Castro's constitution of the second of the se

consent to arbitrate the claims of the asphalt company. At that time there were no claims held by Americans which could in the opinion of Mr. Hay and Judge Pen-field be properly incorporated in the proto-

The protocol was signed by Mr. Loomis during Secretary Hay's absence from the State Department, but Mr. Taft's official report indicates that it was done with Mr. Hay's knowledge and approval.

CORTELYOU DENIES REPORT. No Promise of Immunity to Chicago Concern Except That It Cease Operations.

WASHINGTON, June 21.-By authority of Postmaster-General Cortelyou, an emphatic denial was given at the Post Office Department to-day to the report coming from Chicago that the Department had permitted the Continental Finance Company, an alleged get-rich-quick concern, to con-tinue in business on a promise that it would change the form of its advertising litera-ture. A scandal was hinted at in the as-sertion that the Illinois State authorities, who have instituted proceedings against the Continental Finance (ompany, intended to find out who "adjusted" the company's troubles in Washington.

In a statement issued at the Department to-day it is inferred that it was the intention of the Postmaster-General to issue fraud order against the concern. The last act of the Department in the case wa to send a notice to the company that if would at once cease its operations a fraud order would not be recommended. The proceedings of the State authorities, says the statement, took place before the De-partment had time to receive a reply to its notice to the representatives of the Con-tinental Finance Company.

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BORN.MICHAHELLES. To Edgar and Eunice Michahelles (nde Harrib) in Hamburg, Germany, Tuesday, June 20th, a son,

MARRIED.

CLARKE-WILLIAMS. At the residence of the bride's parents, Chevenne, Wyo, on Wedness day, June 21, by the Isov, E. E. McPaerson, Marlan Ringsley, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Rees Williams, to John Dayonport Clarke of

HALSEY -ALEXANDER On June 17, 1995, at the residence of the bride's mother, 1514 Garvin pl. Louisville, Ky., by the Rev. Charles Ewell Craik, dean of Christ Church Cathedral, Mary Lee, daughter of Mrsi Susan Wallace Alexander, and the late Bichard Harnes Alexander, to William Lefon Halsey, both of Louisville, Ky. HOFFMAN-BUNTING On Wednesday, June 21, at Hotel Belleclaire, New York city, by the Rey, George C. Maddock, Virginia Stockton Bunt-ing to William Thomas Hollman.

YOUNG HURLBUT .- At the residence of the bride's parents, Morristown, N. J., on Wednes-day, June 21, 1905. Buth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Moseley Huribut, and Mason Young,

JENKINS-FORD.—It is announced that owing to the illness of Miss Ethel C. Ford, daughter of Mrs. William F. Ford of Stamford, Conn. her marriage to Mr. George Alston Jenkins which was to have taken place at St. John's Church, Stamford, has been indefinitely post-

DIED.

CLARENDON.—At Hackensack, N. J., Monday, June 19, Jane Patton, wife of M. E. Clarendon. in the 71st year of her age. Funeral service at her late residence, 345 Union st., Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are

invited to attend. Carriages will meet arrival of New York, Susquoianna and Western train leaving Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. at 1:10 P. M. Interment private. HUTCHISON .-- Lawrence H. Hutchison, beloved husband of Mary Evason, in his 52d year. Funeral services Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, at

838 Lafayette ave., Brooklyn. MCCARTHY .- Charles John, Meloved husband of Hannah G. McCarthy and father of George M. and James W. McCarthy, on June 20, 1905. Funeral services at his late residence, 28 Lembeck av., Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, June 22, at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience

HOMPSON. At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, June 21, Hector Harvey Thompson, in the 47th year of his age. meral from his late residence, 181 Orchard st., Newark, N. J., on Friday, June 23, at 2:30 P. M.

Interment at the convenience of the family.

CEMETERIES.

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